

New-York Weekly Museum.

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MIRA of the DALE.

***** AFTER fourteen months of such perfect happiness as I have described to you, the fatal hour which took my William from me, can never be remembered without anguish, and the wound his loss has made in my heart can never be healed! The busy world is not an abode for me, in its gay and gilded scenes I cannot snatch a pleasure, its occupations distress me, in the most secret bowers my spirit searches in vain for a tranquil hour, friends were kind and fortune smiled, flattery assumed an unsuspected form to woo me from my solitude, nay love—insidious love drew his bow and aimed an arrow at me—but my heart, consolidated into one affection, could not be pierced by the poisoned barb, love possessed every vessel of it—but not that ardent warm expanding passion, which lives only with the living, and glows in the communication: no! it is love chill'd by death, whose object is in the tomb!—It is love weeping beside a grave, with his bow unbent, and his arrow broken; remembrance alone sustains life, and makes me struggle with existence—I turned back therefore on the busy world and came hither: this was William's cottage,—here he dwelt in all the elegance of rural life, and gilded humble fortune with the charms of taste and science, here he nursed a tender and unsuspected passion, and his modest nature would have made it the unknown companion of his life—but I perceived this transcendent virtue, and forced the secret that he lov'd me, from his breast. I returned his passion, and elevated him to a station, to which he gave a brilliant but short liv'd lustre.

To William's cottage I am now come to pass the remainder of my widowed days: he planted these trees, he reared these shrubs, and he courted yonder stream from its fountain, and turn'd it to the rock over which it tumbles in ceaseless roar; this Doric porch, where we sit was the child of his fancy; and these emblems of love and friendship, were given by his pencil to the walls; I cannot stray through these walks, or wander in the grove; I cannot seek the coolness of the thicker, or follow the meanders of the stream, but I behold the traces of a pure but hopeless unassuming passion, of which I was the object, and which I rewarded. Alas! I have added but one ornament—one solemn decoration, to this sequestered spot, and that is yonder urn, over whose marble the willow weeps; there I pay the vigils of morning light, and evening shade,—there I enjoy the luxury of grief! Know then that your friendly embassy is vain; never, never, will I quit this abode; I have as you say, been the idol of the world, but I will be its idol no more; the period of my existence cannot come too soon,—but while I live, I will be *Mira of the Dale*.

AN ESSAY ON GENEROSITY.

IF considered in a large and extensive sense, or as a first principle, of all the qualities that raise and ennoble a character, *Generosity* is the most striking and lovely. It pervades the whole soul, and gives a lustre to every action, wherever it actuates a mind by nature formed with sensibility; it elevates the man of liberal education and polished manners, to a degree little below the angelic race.

It is the offspring of heaven—the elder brother of Charity—Sympathy is its sister, and Love its darling companion.

Compassion and Benevolence are in its train, and Sincerity its constant attendant: happy, happy, would it be for the world, was it oftener to be met with!

How many evils and calamities would it remove, or alleviate, how many animosities and contentions would it stifle in the birth.

True generosity discards all the long catalogue of vices that disgrace human nature, and spread a dark shade over the intellectual and moral world. Envy and malice fly before it.

A stranger to cruelty, hypocrisy, and dissimulation, it dwells only in the bosom of those where no vice can be found.

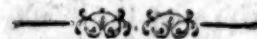
It relieves the oppressed, it protects the weak, yet it triumphs not: It is ever bold in a good cause, and shrinks not from danger when fortitude is required. It comforts and animates the depressed; gives the tear of pity to the dejected, and commiserates the unfortunate whom passion or imprudence hath led into the paths of vice and misery; it makes every allowance for the failing of mankind, and treats not even the abandoned with severity.

It delights in the prosperity of all around, and partakes of their joy; oftentimes it is confounded with liberality—but liberality is only a beautiful feature in its countenance; it rises still higher, and implies every thing amiable in the soul; it counteracts the common principle of self-love, and induces the possessor of it to sacrifice his own inclination to another's benefit. *The gay libertine* will frequently boast of this virtue, and value himself upon the goodness of his heart; but he deserves not the character, for he cannot in any situation indulge in his favourite pleasures, without acting an ungenerous part.—The covetous and spendthrift have no claim to it. The revengeful and haughty know not its pleasures. *Generosity!* is a godlike principle, it is magnanimity guided by discretion, tempered by meekness; it is true dignity allied to humility; it is universal philanthropy—the inmate of good souls, the distinguishing badge of a great soul.

The MONKEY'S TOOTH.

A Curious Anecdote.

IN the island of Ceylon, the natives formerly paid their adorations to the most fantastic deities; amongst others a magnificent temple was erected, and daily sacrifices offered to the all-powerful spirit supposed to reside in a *monkey's tooth*; on the continuance of any drought, or the prevalence of any epidemic disorder, the sacred tooth was still brought forth, and borne in solemn procession, and the return of rain and health was constantly attributed to its powerful interposition; but shortly after the Dutch had taken possession of the island, by one of those accidents against which no human prudence can guard, the hallowed tooth was mislaid, and baffled the most diligent search, both of the priests, its guardians, and the natives. This calamity occasioned a general mourning, and the negligent priests were decreed to suffer death; when a crafty Hollander who had seen the deity, produced to the natives a tooth entirely similar, which he assured them the God *Whyhang* had presented to him in a dream. It was received with the utmost rapturous gratitude, and the Dutchman was rewarded with goods to the value of 20,000*l.* with which he returned to his own country. He ever afterwards spoke of the deity with becoming veneration and gratitude, and his first toast each day after dinner, was constantly—"the monkey's tooth."



RULES and MAXIMS for promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addressed to all the Widows, Wives, and Maids in America.

HAVE you any concern for your own ease or your husbands esteem! then have a due regard to his income, and circumstances in all your expences and desires; for, if necessity should follow, you run the greatest hazard of being deprived of both.

Always wear your wedding ring, for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are ruffled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast you eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received and what passed at that solemn time.

Read frequently, with due attention, the matrimonial service; and take care in doing so, not to overlook the word *Obeys*.

Let not many days pass together without a serious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future conduct.

A RHAPSODY ON RELIGION.

BRIGHT emanation of all righteous power,
Religion bear me to thy sacred bower,
Where fix't in faith, by holy patience blest,
Calm resignation yields the wretched rest;
Where hope divine to penitence is given;
Beams in each breast and lifts the soul to Heav'n.
Ye sons of shew, ye unreflecting gay,
Time-trifling youth the splendor of a day,
Who lightly bounding o'er life's surface skim,
Monarchs of mode, and worshipers of whim;
Thus thro' the air, the wing-pois'd warbler sings,
Wanton thus Flies display their painted wings,
So struts the fowl, with eye-bespangled train,
Like you self pleas'd, as pretty and as vain:
The time must come, when drest and dancing o'er,
And your frail form can play the fool no more.
E'er 'tis too late look with religious eyes,
Think, think, ye faulty and be timely wise.
Ye tender, lovely, love-inspiring race,
Whose words are music, and whose motion grace,
Whose soft endearing looks, insidious play,
Feast the fond eye, and steal the soul away.
Ye laughing sex who vainly, wanton rove,
Through the elysium of unbounded love;
Tho' round enamour'd crouds observant sigh,
Watch the soft smile, and catch the glancing eye;
Still must you lose the sense-ensnaring form,
And what now feeds your lover, feeds a worm.
Yet, yet, ye conscious beauty-beaming train,
A moment think, and if you dare be vain!
What will avail the diamonds sparkling blaze,
The glare of titles, or the vulgar gaze,
When worn out nature, panting gasps for breath,
And friends fly frighted from the face of Death?
To the sad scene, what then can give content?
The sweet reflection of a life well spent.
Bring ye bright fair, your love attending crowds,
Command your slain, ye heroes from their shrouds:
Ye prime in state, display your deepest schemes,
And ye nice wits, your fancy forming dreams:
Try, try ye proud, in that tremendous hour,
The skill of science, or the strength of power;
Self-pleasing wisdom, the renown of birth,
All, all the visionary joys of earth,
Lay them before the universal Lord,
Go plead your merits and revoke his word.
Sooner shall shadows stop the lightning's blaze,
Or glow-worms dim the sun's refulgent rays.
Ye motely sons, compos'd of noise and show,
Ye beauty hunting, gingling, glittering crew,
Tho' round the fair you ever fondly rove,
Think not insipids, you were form'd for love.
Ye sons of trade, ye busy tasteless train,
Whose God is gold, and whose religion gain;
Your greedy minds to social joys unknown,
In one dull drudging round, roll restless on.
Can you expect a charity from Heaven?
Shall you ye stubborn hearted be forgiven?
Fruitless your sighs, repentance will appear,
You'll want that mercy you derided here;
Unmov'd the God-head, will your sorrows view,
As weeping want on earth, was seen by you.
Ye congregated clay who dully creep,
As the bell tolls for church, to fall asleep.
Ye well dress'd train, who modishly resort,
And treat the temple as you use the court.
Ye senseless rude, who with affrontive stare,
Blush the meek beauty in her hour of prayer:
Ye empty idlings, who insipid smile,
Prettily pacing thro' the sounding ille,
Devotion's hour, loit'ring laugh away,
Too nice to kneel, and much too proud to pray.
No more, ye vain, the sacred dome disgrace,
Wanton with worship, and your God displease.
With me fall prostrate—penitent adore,
Confess your errors and offend no more.
“Eternal good! from thee our hope depends,

To thee, with shame-torn heart I trembling kneel,
Heal me with mercy,—oh! my Savior heal!”
Great Lord of life! if daring I request,
Still let me sigh among mankind unblest;
Still sickness, shipwreck, prisons, plagues to know,
Whate'er my fate is, still my hope's in you;
Still shall thy name, attune thy suppliant's song,
Still shall thy praise dwell rapt'rous on my tongue;
Wretched or blest still shall I always own
Whate'er I feel—Heaven's holy will be done.
July 23. S. V.

Congress of the United States.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, June 28, 1790.

A BILL for the regulation of seamen in the United States, was read the last time, and passed the house.

Mr. Wadsworth from the committee for the purpose appointed, reported what business it was necessary for Congress to finish this session, and what may be postponed until the next session—The time of adjournment is mentioned for the 15th of July next.

The bill to amend the enumeration law, so far as relates to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, was taken up and referred to a select committee.

Several petitions, reports, &c. were read; and the house adjourned at a little after one o'clock.

TUESDAY, June 29.

Mr. Madison's bill for increasing the tonnage on vessels belongin to nations not in commercial treaty with the United States, was taken up and debated for a considerable time.

Several amendments were proposed, and the substance of the original bill nearly all struck out; but not having come to a final decision, the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Heister brought in the report of the committee respecting invalid pensioners.

Mr. Fitzsimons brought in the report of the committee on the new ways and means bill.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

The house made further progress in the tonnage bill, likewise the bill for establishing the fees of Consuls and Vice Consuls employed by the United States in foreign parts, &c.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the ratification of the amendments passed by Congress to the new constitution, by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition in behalf of the board of managers of the Cotton Manufactory of Philadelphia.

The new ways and means bill was taken into consideration, but not being able to finish at the usual hour of adjournment, the committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, July 1.

The bill to make further provision for the payment of invalid pensioners, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Boudinot from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to regulate the militia, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President, informing that he had approved of three acts, viz. The act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.—The act to satisfy the claims of John M'Cord against the United States, and The act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

Mr. Gerry from the committee appointed for the purpose reported a bill respecting the fees to be allowed to consuls.

The House went into committee on the propositions for increasing the duties on imports—after some debate they were agreed to; when the committee rose.

FRIDAY, July 2.

A message was received from the Senate, requesting the concurrence of the house to a bill “for establishing the temporary and permanent residence of the government of the United States,” the purport whereof is to remove to Philadelphia, for ten years, and then to remove to the Potowmack in the year 1800.

The bill was read, and ordered to be taken up in committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The ways and means report, which was before the house yesterday, was taken up and finished.

Mr. Stone first moved for an additional duty of 4 1-2 cents per bushel on salt to be added to the report; but after some debate he withdrew his motion to make way for one from Mr. Lawrance, who moved for two cents, which was negatived.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in ———, in England, to his friend in America.

“Since I wrote you last, I have been in London about the ———, which I informed you was detained here by the Collector, he alledging she was not navigated according to law. As you are much concerned in american vessels, I think it necessary to give you a particular account of this transaction, and also to inform you of some very alarming proceedings going forward on this side the Atlantic, against American shipping in general. You are acquainted that the British navigation act, requires, that the master and three fourths of the mariners on board all foreign vessels trading to England, be subjects of the country the ship belongs to. Now it is necessary the captain and three fourths of the mariners of every American vessel coming to England, should be subjects of America at the time independence was granted by England. When the ———, arrived here, she had 14 people on board, out of which the Captain and ten of the people were really Americans, the remaining three were Englishmen, who had become citizens since the war—according to the present construction of the British Navigation Act, she had one more real American on board than the law requires, but five of the above number were apprentices, which the Collector would not allow to be numbered as mariners, the vessel was in consequence detained till he had the opinion of the commissioners of the customs; but this being too difficult a question for them to resolve, it was referred to the Attorney General, and after detaining the vessel seven weeks, with her cargo on board, he gave his opinion that she was navigated according to law. I wish to remark that apprentices on board English vessels are always allowed to be mariners, by the Collector, underwriters, and every other person. When an Ame-

rican vessel arrives here, the Collector has all the crew up to the custom house, and makes them swear where they are born, how old they were, now and where they have been employed, &c. in short, it is a species of inquisition which the collector has instituted against Americans only, as he makes no such enquiry of vessels belonging to any other foreign nation, and I am sorry to add that this partial conduct of the Collector is approved of by people in power, for I saw a letter of Lord Hawkebury, who particularly mentioned it; this letter was in answer to one wrote to him by the merchants of this place, desiring something might be done for the benefit of the British shipping, to counteract the ten per cent. discount, on all goods imported into the United States in American vessels: He recommends that the merchants here should reduce the freight of their vessels, which he says would be only for a short time, and that by their exerting themselves against American vessels, and by the Collector's being particularly strict with them, in a short time it must have a good effect, and that as soon as he had gained the necessary information in the business, he promised that something should be done. I have also been informed, that the merchants here have wrote out to America, giving positive orders not to ship any goods on board American vessels; and without something is done in this business, the sooner you set them on fire the better. You will also take notice, that a British subject becoming a citizen of America since the war, cannot hold any part of an American vessel."

—The above facts are undoubted, coming from the very best authority.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, June 8.

"A plot has been discovered in Martinique of the coloured people's (mulattoes) going to attack the inhabitants and to put them all to death, to set fire to the town and all the vessels in the harbour. When they suspected their design was known, a party made an attempt to possess themselves of Fort Royal, in which they killed the commandant and many others: they were however repulsed and ran off to the mountains—Since which the inhabitants are putting to death all the mulattoes and mustees, they can catch: when the person who brought the news, left Martinique he saw twenty-five hanging together, and it was determined to kill every one in the town, and never permit any to live there again. He also says that every tree in the town had more or less of halter prepared for the unhappy creatures as they could be caught."

It is with sincere pleasure we inform the public, that Major Doughty, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians on the river Tenassee, safely arrived at Fort-Harmer, on the Ohio, the 15th of last month. This valuable officer was charged with important public business to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While ascending the Tenassee, on the 25th of March last, he met a party of forty Indians, in three canoes, having a white flag hoisted. This party were a banditti of Cherokees and Chawaneese, with three Creeks.

The Major was in a barge with Ensign Sedam, with fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates. The Indians appeared very friendly, and their Chief, and several others, even came on board of the barge. They received, with the greatest apparent thankfulness, presents of corn and tobacco. They endeavoured, by every means in their power, to persuade the Major to land, and pass the night with them, promising to hunt turkeys and buffaloes for him; but he, being suspicious of their design, evaded their entreaties. After having thus passed upwards of an hour, they shook the Major by the hand, and left him; but the men had scarcely took to their oars, before they received from the Indians a severe fire, which was instantly returned, and the boat put about. The

barge then floating down the stream, an incessant fire ensued for four hours. During this time the Indians manifested an intention of boarding the barge; but the cool and well directed fire of the Major's party prevented the design. The Major lost five of his party killed, and six wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tenassee against the stream; he therefore descended that river and the Ohio into the Mississippi, and arrived on the 25th of March last at L'Ance-a-la-Grise, a Spanish post about forty-five miles below the Ohio.

The Major was received by Monsieur Foucher, lieutenant commandant of the post, with the greatest politeness and attention; and every tenderness and care was shewn to the wounded, three of whom were left at the post, being too badly injured to be removed.

Capt. Hart, who had been previously dispatched by the Major into the Chickasaw nation joined him afterwards on the Ohio.

On Wednesday afternoon, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Extra L'Honmiedieu and Richard Varick, Esqrs. returned to this city, from Fort Stanwix, having, with the other commissioners, completed a treaty with the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians.

Accounts from Cadiz, via Baltimore, inform that the Spaniards have forty sail of the line, besides a large number of frigates equipt for sea—and that a declaration of war, was hourly expected.

Current price of American produce at St. Pierre, Martinico, the 22d of May, 1790.

	Livres.
Flour,	from 74 to 82
Cod-fish,	27 30
Boards and rafters of pine,	90 100
Planks,	132 150
Staves,	100 125
Live Oxen,	264 207

The merchants of Martinico have requested the Intendant (M. Foillon d'Ecotier) to encourage the importation of the above mentioned articles from the United States. The importation of flour is limited to the 1st of October next.

The following may be depended upon as a fact: In beaving down and repairing the ship Olive Branch lately arrived from Dublin, the carpenters found the flew of an anchor, which it is supposed will weigh upwards of seventy pounds, sticking in her bottom between two timbers, and is supposed to have been struck upon in Dublin harbour. Very providentially for the ship's company it remained firm in its place till now, had it been removed at sea, the ship must undoubtedly have foundered.

MARINE LIST.

Ship Brothers, M'Dougal, Amsterdam.
Brig Delight, Leader, St. Croix.
— Carolina, Mead, Wilmington.
Sloop Hiram, Brooks, St. Croix.
Schooner Patty, Lacey, Shelburne.

ST. TAMMANY SOCIETY.

In the Great Wigwam, June 28, 1790:

RESOLVED—In order to commemorate the anniversary of the United States of America, that this Society assemble at 7 o'clock, A.M. on Monday the 5th of July next, and that as soon as the Society shall be convened, and opened in due form, the Grand Sachem, or presiding officer, shall read the act of independence, as passed by the Congress of the United States on the 4th of July 1776; thereby to perpetuate the memory of causes which led to the late glorious American revolution, and as a lesson never to lose sight of the principles which established the freedom of our country.

By order of the Grand Sachem,
GEO. SNOWDON, Jun. Sec'ry.

OXFORD, (England) April 28.

The inhumanity and barbarous usage that poor foreigners meet with from the inhabitants of some of the sea-coasts, in the western port of Cornwall, (too similar to those on the Baltic) demand not only the attention of the legislature, but the strictest search and particular enquiry of the magistrates, coroners and inhabitants, in and about the parish of Breage, as a desperate set of villains have been guilty of the following cruel outrage.—On the 9th inst. the brig Le Don De Dieu, of France, Patrick Le Gray, commander, after having beat about on the high seas ever since the 3d inst. was obliged, for the preservation of the vessel, the cargo and the crew, being six in number, to run on shore in Mount's Bay, where, having cast anchor, two men went to land in a boat, but were no sooner landed, than a number of people from the country, by force, took the boat from them, went on board, and ransacked the brig. As soon as the vessel was left dry by the tide, several hundred men came with pickaxes, hatchets, sledges, and all sorts of ripping chissels, and notwithstanding the entreaties of the crew, broke open the cabin, ripped open the decks, and stole a great part of the cargo, which consisted of salt—as also the Captain's journals and papers, with several other articles.—Not content with this, when they met the Captain on deck, with some clothes under his arm, they took them from him and knocked him down. They came again in the beginning of the night, cut two cables, and stole their anchors, but, fortunately for the crew, they had a cable and anchor out, which the countrymen knew not of.

Just Published, by T. and J. SWORDS,
No. VI, of the New-York Magazine;
or, Literary Repository:

For JUNE, 1790,
And to be Sold by the Printers hereof.

MR. DE DUPORE,

Music and Dancing Master,

From the Opera House, Paris,

TAKES the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has just arrived from Paris, where he taught those polite accomplishments to the first characters;—And he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may please to encourage him, as he has brought over the most polite and fashionable Minuets, Cotillions and Country Dances, &c. now in vogue in Paris and London, and will engage to complete a pupil, in this truly beautiful accomplishment, in three months. He promises himself that his terms will be so reasonable as to meet the approbation of those Ladies and gentlemen who may please to honor him with their patronage.

N. B. From six o'clock in the evening till ten, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, he will teach the violin.—All commands will be duly attended to, by leaving them with the Printers hereof.

New-York, June 26, 1790. 111 3

NOTICE is hereby given to all merchants and others, not to credit any person on my account, without a written order from me, as I am determined to pay no debts of any persons contracting, after this date, without my consent.

ROBERT LAWRENCE,

Flushing, June 14, 1790.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application for a Water Grant, opposite the lands of Brush, Luckey and Ackerman, at Wappings Creek.

ROBERT LUCKEY.

June 4, 1790.

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Court of Apollo.

From the Daily Advertiser.

NANNY the Philadelphia Housemaid, to NABBY, her friend in New-York.

SIX weeks my dear mistress has been in a fret And nothing but Congress will do for her yet, She says they must come or her senses she'll lose, From morning till night she is reading the news, And loves the dear fellow that votes for our town (Since no one can relish New-York but a clown, Where your beef is so lean, it would make people laugh,

And folks are too haughty to worship—a CALF :) She tells us as how she has read in her books That God gives them meat but the devil sends cooks;

And Grumbleton told us, (who often shoots flying) That fish you have plenty—but spoil them in frying;

That your streets are as crooked as crooked can be Right forward three perches he never could see Till his view was cut short with a house or a shop That stood in the way—and compell'd him to stop.

Those speakers that wish for New-York to decide,

'Tis a pity that talents are so misapplied; My mistress declares she is vexed to the heart That genius should take such a pitiful part; For the question, indeed, she is daily distressed, And G——, I think, she will ever detest, Who did all he could with his tongue and his pen To keep the dear Congress shut up in your den.

She insists the expence of removing is small, And that two or three thousand will answer it all; If that is too much, and we're so very poor— The passage by water is cheaper, be sure; If people object the expence of a team, Here's Finch with his wherry, will bring them by steam;

And, Nabby!—if once he should take them on board,

The honour will be a sufficient reward.

But, as to myself, I vow and declare, I wish it would suit them to stay where they are, I plainly foresee, that if once they remove From morning to night we shall drive and be drove, My madam's red rag will ring like a bell And the hall and the parlour will never look well; Such scowering will be as has never been seen, We shall always be cleaning and never be clean And threats in abundance will work on my fears, Of blows on the back and of slaps on the ears— Two trifles at present discourage her paw, The fear of the Lord and the fear of the law— But if Congress arrive, she will have such a sway That gospel and law will be both done away;— For the sake of a place I must bear all her din, And if ever so angry do nothing but grin; So Congress, I hope, in your town will remain And Nanny will thank them again and again.

June 29.

Ready Furnished Room.

A GENTEEL ready furnished Room to let, Enquire at No. 25, Duke-street.—Two or three gentlemen may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, on reasonable terms.

Boarding and Lodging.

TWO or three gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel Boarding and Lodging, at No. 2, Hanover-Square. May 7.

THE MORALIST.

DEVIL and HELL.

THOSE only who pretend to disbelieve a God will doubt a Heaven or Hell. As there is a habitation for the righteous, there is of course one for the wicked; and a prince of evil as well as of good. Let the Wicked man appeal to his own conscience, and say whether this be false. What further Hell need we than a guilty conscience? for, supposing no other, this would be insupportable.

“Which way shall we fly

“Infinite wrath, and infinite despair?”

“Which way we fly is Hell: ourselves are Hell.”

A bad conscience is a burning, unbearable, and never-dying hell; and none but the most obstinate madman would run himself head-long into eternity, disbelieving what every day tells him is true.

“If it should so fall out, as who can tell,

“But there may be a God, a Heaven and Hell;

“Mankind had best consider well; for fear

“It should be too late, when their mistakes appear.”

DOUGLASS and SMITH,

Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

Opposite the Chapel, Beekman Street;

BEG leave to inform the Public in general and their friends in particular, that they carry on their business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch.—As they served their times with the best and most noted workmen in this city, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their commands.—They have for sale at their ware-room, a variety of neat and fashionable mahogany furniture as low as any in this city, and warranted as good. All favors gratefully acknowledged. 5

JOHN H. MERKLER,

Gold Smith, Jeweller and Hair Worker,

TAKES this method of informing the public and his friends that he has removed from the corner of Smith-street and Maiden lane to No. 93, Broadway, where he carries on his business in all its various branches, Miniature Pictures set Devices in Hair, Mourning Rings and Locketts made at the shortest notice. Also shops may be supplied with Locketts, fashionable Rings &c. set with elegant devices, by the dozen, on the most reasonable terms ever known here.

N. B. Orders from the country carefully attended to, and punctually executed. The full value is given for fine and Jeweller's Gold.

May 15.

105 8

ANTHONY OGILVIE,

No. 18, Little Dock-street,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their generous encouragement, and hopes a continuance of their favours; and informs them that he continues to carry on House and Sign painting, Gilding and Glazing, &c. He also paints Mahogany, Ebony and all kind of wood colours, Marble and Stone equal to the colour of stone, in the best and neatest manner.

All favours gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch. He flatters himself he is capable of giving full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

New-York, May 1, 1790.

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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, And ENGRAVING,

ARE performed at Mr. Burger's, No. 153 Water-street, near the Crane-Wharf—The engraving by Cornelius Tiebout—The printing by John Burger, jun. A specimen of their abilities may be seen at their shop.

It is presumed that this undertaking will meet with the encouragement of all those who wish the increase of the useful arts in this country.

N. B. Bills of exchange and lading, message and shop cards, large maps and music, are neatly executed and printed at a reasonable price, and may be had at the shortest notice. June 18.

NATHANIEL SMITH, PERFUMER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his hair powder and perfume manufactory, the sign of the Rose, from No. 187; Queen-Street, to No. 42, Hanover-Square, where he continues to manufacture his perfumed English white hair powder and his clarified hard and soft pomatums, on a new construction that was never introduced into this country before, they are rendered exceeding nutritive to hair, feels cool and pleasing to the head, and never causes the least heat or agitation, but on the contrary, strengthens and nourishes the hair, keeping it from turning grey, or coming off, to be had no where else but above, without his labels upon them.

Ladies and gentlemen's dressing cakes; Almond paste for the hands, Ditto balls, brown and white; Rollers to curl the hair; Gentlemen's dress black silk bags and routs for the hair; Powder bags and boxes; swan down and silk puffs, Razors & straps, Fine Windsor soap, Hard and soft pomatum; Marsh-mallows, orange and tuberose ditto.

Smith still continues to make the full dress vergette toupes, such as cannot be equalled for ease and elegance; such as to save ladies a great deal of trouble with their own hair.

Smith's pomade de graisse for thickening the hair, Likewise his liniments for destroying nits in the hair, with printed directions. Fine lavender water, double distilled, drawn from the flowers.

Blackening cakes, Tortois shell sliders. Gentlemen's shaving boxes filled with soap, at 2s each, Shaving powder and shaving cakes, Long and short crooked tortoiseshell combs for ladies and gentlemen's hair, do. dressing combs. Smith's balsamic lip salve, and cold cream. His vegetable face powder, his nervous essence for the tooth-ach, his highly approved of milk of roses, with printed directions. Ladies dress and half dress cushions, curls and braids ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great assortment of long hair for sale; with all the best kinds of hair powder, both scented and plain. Tooth and buckle brushes, Ivory and horn combs of all kinds, tooth powder and pearl dentrice, Black lead pencils, and black pins. Smelling bottles and essence of bergamot, essence of lavender, do. of lemon, do. of orange, do. of thyme, with all kind of perfumed waters, and various other articles.

Masters of vessels and store keepers, supplied as usual, wholesale and retail, with the best articles in all the branches of perfumery, good and cheap.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

From LONDON,

Coffin-Plate Manufacturer, &c.

No. 2, Hanover-Square.

SERVES Joiners, Ironmongers, &c. at reduced prices.

Ornaments chased or engraved on tin, lead or brass, Church Branches, and all sorts of Brass Work finely cleaned, burnished and lacker'd,

Clock Faces Silver'd, &c.

Has on sale, some very fashionable Jewellery, Saddles, Bridles Whips, and Dry-Goods, at very low prices. May 15.